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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1502.

Choice Poetry.

RAIN ON THE ROOF.

BY COATES KINNEY

When the kine of shadows gather
Home all the starry noon,
And the meadowy darkness
Slowly weeps on every town,
I'm a pet to press the pillow
Of a cottage-chamber bed,
And listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start;
And a thousand sweet emotions
Wander dimly in my breast,
As I listen to the pattering
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years agone,
To murmur the sublime scripture
Ere she left them till the dawn:
I can see her bending o'er me,
As I listen to the verses
Which to-night are spoken in the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little sweetie comes
With her wings and merry lay,
And her bright eyed, cherub brother,
And a sister I call gay;
While around my mother's pillow
With the circle of our child-prayers,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to visit me
With her eyes delicious blue,
And I can't name it now for her,
That her heart was all mine;
I remember her! I remember!
As I never more love again,
And my heart's really mine choice
To the patter of the rain.

There at length is sis's lustrous
Tiny hand with such a ring
As she spies, deep conscious,
Where the lady pretty sits,
As that melody of nature—
That sublime, sublime strain,
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain!

Pictures of Life.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

BY FREDERICK SHERMER, AUTHOR OF "THE NEIGHBORS," "HOME," &c.

TRANSLATION OF MARY HOWITT, FROM THE UNFINISHED SWEDISH MANUSCRIPT.

"Look! Axel, look, how the bridal lights shine up with them! Ah! look, look! have the wind and rain ceased, that they can illuminate? And now—now the wedding lights dance with them! Now—now they are coming! Now—now they are coming! Now—now they are coming! Oh, how they are merry now! Oh, how they are merry! Oh, how they are merry now! Oh, how they are merry! Oh, how they are merry! Oh, how they are merry

Original Lectures.

REV. DR. BAIRD'S
HISTORICAL LECTURES ON EUROPE.

The Scandinavian Countries, NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I wish to say to the audience a few words concerning the character of the Empire of Russia, before I go on with the Scandinavian countries. I wish to express upon this subject what I have a very deep sense of the progress of civilization in Russia; but it takes a long time for civilization to advance very sensibly in any country. It must be remembered that one hundred and fifty years ago, Russia was almost entirely an Asiatic country, and under the circumstances, I think there has been a very great progress made. The nobles and inhabitants of large cities, are much more enlightened, and the latter class is gaining every day more knowledge of their social and political rights. It is in the large cities of a country that this kind of knowledge must always begin, from the necessity of the case; for in such large collections of people only, can general intelligence be extensively circulated. As to the masses of the people in Russia, however, they are not yet fit for any thing like political freedom, although I have no doubt that they will become so, in progress of time. The Emperor is doing a great deal among them to improve their condition; of the forty-eight millions of serfs contained in the Empire, ten millions belong to the Emperor, as they say, or belong to the Crown, or Government, as we would say. They never speak of the Government, in Russia, or of the Crown; they say instead, "the Emperor." Louis XIV., of France, in his time said, "*L'etat est moi.*" "I am the State." Without any idea to the extent of power, was authorized to say it, Nicholas of Russia might so express himself with much more truth and justice. The serfs which are called him, are not to be regarded exactly in the light of personal property; for they own sources of the public revenue, but still he may do with them pretty much as he pleases. These Crown peasants are highly valuable, too, as contributors to the public treasury; they generally pay their yearly tribute in money, perhaps as much as three or four dollars of our money, per head, on every one of them between the years of age in that paid for. The farmer, however, frequently pay in the produce of their labor, something one-third or one-half of what they raise; much is necessary, most necessarily pay in money. I have said that the Emperor is doing much to promote education among them, and they are advancing very fast. So far as the purpose of Minister of Public Instruction, who is one of the very best men in the Cabinet, and he enters into the business of his office heart and hand; and although as yet he cannot have a very large sum for of children in the public schools, he has much encouragement to persevere, and the schools are increasing in number every day. The time will come when these serfs will be the owners of the land which they now cultivate—at least the great numbers of them; the time will come, too, when they will be properly fitted for the exercise of the duties and privileges of freemen; and it is then that they will secure their freedom. This time is not so very far off, and I dare say that before another century has passed, Russia will be ahead in the constitutional liberty.

In Russia, in Asia, or Siberia, the inhabitants are not at all civilized, and taking the whole Empire as it is, I doubt whether any other form of government than the present one for their sanctity is applicable to them. But it will not be so fifty or a hundred years hence, when they have secured to themselves some of the appliances of civilization. They are already beginning to make railroads, and with their later country and great abundance of iron and labor—if they cannot to employ the army upon them they can soon be run all over the country. Am I have no doubt at all that they will do this—and when it is done, we will find its great effect upon the masses. The great progress of commerce and manufacture is doing much to encourage the Government in its measures for the improvement of the people.

I see clearly that Russia will continue to advance, although it will take a long time to bring up the masses from their degraded and generate state. I am somewhat surprised that the Government does not exert itself more effectually to put down intemperance among the people. Drunkenness prevails to a great extent. The Emperor himself is well disposed towards its suppression, but his measures are not, some time ago, Nicholas ordered his Minister of Finance to suppress the distilleries throughout his Empire, and that officer—one of the best and most efficient in the Cabinet—gave up his portfolio in consequence of the order. He said that he would not undertake to raise the revenue ed to collect it from the distilleries, which, in Russia, are monopolized by the Government;—and Nicholas was obliged to withdraw his order and compound the Minister to accept his portfolio again. These distilleries are very numerous in Russia, and the revenue derived from them is equal to thirty or forty millions of our dollars; they make brandy of every call it, for which we would call whiskey, and it will be a mess seen that the consumption of it by the people must be immense. This intemperance is the ruin of the masses, and frequently counteracts the measures taken by the Government for the improvement of the people. The Minister at Finance, although he cannot prohibit it, endeavors to keep intemperance within bounds. He told me that he had reduced the number of grog shops to one in each village, and that he would not dare to touch yet. Formerly, however, there were frequently a dozen of them somewhere in one small village, and all of them well supported. Nevertheless, civilization will advance in time.

As regards the Government of Russia, it is, as you know, a despotic one. Indeed, the Emperor can do just as he pleases, but his despotism is the best part of it, I think, as he uses his power only to effect good purposes. His officers, however, are in many cases, and, no doubt, will be passed, and give a vast deal of trouble; there is much corruption among them, and the Emperor is deceived as much as any other person with respect to his Empire. The lower officers, however, will die, and be they old; more of them are very condescending, and disposed to oblige; but the great majority of these subordinates deal with ridiculous pretenses to the very letter of the law. They obey orders exactly, doing just what they are told, and nothing more. There is an instance of this in point. Some years ago, Nicholas wished to raise a monument to his two brother Alexander, in the city of St. Petersburg, and he sent some of his men to Finland, to purchase that would make a column eighty feet high—of a sort of reddish sand-stone which is very abundant in that country. The Emperor supposed that with a column of eighty feet, and a pedestal of forty-five, he would have a respectable monument. He even fixed a sheet which would make a column of one hundred and ten feet, and in their stupidity or, call them, for it! This is just like them, having not the least judgment of their own. The result was that they frequently exemplified on their subordinate conduct these officers. I was one day passing from Russia into Poland, when they wound my trunk, and went to work examining what was inside I said; it was in vain. The Emperor knew in fact that the books were just brought from St. Petersburg, and therefore could in no way injure their country. My fellow-travellers escaped very well, for upon being interrogated in German, they could not answer, and were allowed to pass; but I was not conversant as to understand the language, and they took advantage of it. They took up the first book, and asked, "What is this?" "Titus," said I, "by my Bible, and being in English, cannot, of course, concern you." They went upon my, and what are these books?" "Those are two in manuscript; given me by the Minister of the Emperor; they are not of a great deal of value, but still I want not like to lose them." "You must give them up, and what is the next book?" "That is a note-book of my travels, which I am filling as I pass through these countries." "It must be given up; what is that?" "Why, you stupid fellows," said I, "do you not see that that is a blank book, and has nothing at all in print" "You must give it up," and they took from me all my books. I now and then got them back again, however, for they sent them on to Warsaw, and when I arrived there, I went to the Governor, and told him the circumstances. He said it was just like that ignorant subordination, and he returned all the books to me. Thus will give you some idea of the difficulties of Russian Government; and I can assure you that no one is more aware of them than the Emperor himself. He said to me, "You have no idea of the great difficulty of the task I have undertaken," and he said, with great feeling, "I have need of the prayers of Christians." I do not think him a religious man, by any means, although his own people think that he is very much of a Christian; he goes to church, however, very regularly, and there may be something in that; indeed, he spoke to me with great contempt of a certain monarch in Europe, who, he had heard, never went to church. Moreover, Nicholas every day reads a chapter in his Bible, for his brother Alexander, before he died, made him promise to do this. I do not give you these accounts in proof of his piety, but as showing that he is a man who feels conscientiously the responsibility of his station, and endeavors to discharge his duties faithfully.

In regard to the laws of Russia, they consist wholly of the ukases, or decrees, of their Emperors; for a long time these have multiplied without any connection, and were of very little effect in many cases, but lately the people have been giving more attention to the subject, and have, or are about having, a code of laws established, by the ruling of their consulter, and are no longer governed by the will of a single man, which is attracting much attention, and has many friends.

In his legislative power the Emperor is assisted by a regular Cabinet and a Senate of one hundred men; this latter is a constituted body, and has vast influence upon the Government. Besides these, each of the governments, of which fifty-six in number, has two governors, one a civil and the other a military ruler, and you will be surprised to hear what a vast amount of local government there is in Russia, all the people having in some way engaged in it. In the villages, they have general meetings of the people. They have several different lines of boards, which resemble, more than anything else in Europe, the town-meetings of our own country.

And now in regard to the Scandinavian countries, they are incomparatively more advanced in civilization than Russia, although in a very different affair, when you come to speak of Norway and Sweden, and the three people were very much alike; they all have the fair complexion, straight hair, and have much of the character of the inhabitant of the North of Europe. And here, too, it was in Scandinavia, and in Germany, where you will see more red-haired people in one day, than you will see in a month in the United States. The Scandinavians, however, are very much the Scotch Highlanders, and indeed they are supposed to be a former branch of the Celts with Scotland; it is the Scotch emigrations, and the Scotch people, which have given to the Scotch the Norwegians their great resemblance to the Highlanders in person and in character, for the Scandinavians are a warm-hearted people, of great perseverance and great energy of character, and they are as much reliable as the French or Irish, but much more even-tempered than either of these people were among them, as they have shown by their great progress and proficiency in the arts of peace.

The Scandinavian nations is derived from the Latin word *Scandia*, which was the name given, by the ancient geographers, to Sweden; and from the name was afterwards extended to the Norwegians and Danes, I have no doubt, on account of the great resemblance which all these people bear to one another. As to the Latin etymology of *Scandia*, I am not pretend to explain it all; it was probably given merely on account of some striking local peculiarity. The parts of Denmark bordering on Germany are much more Saxon than Scandinavian in character, especially the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

In regard to the early history of the Scandinavian countries, we can go back only as far as Odin and his followers, or at least we do not need go back any further than that. I can read the Swedish or Danish historians, however, in the original language, and I intend to spend a part of next year in the very gates of Noah's Ark, and the Swedish Kings are traced in a regular line from Odin himself. Every educated person, indeed, has a complete history in their mania; there, however, you need not believe more than two cases. As to the real history of these countries it is very much the same as that of Europe when the Roman first began to hear of them—when the numerous Cimbri moved from them, through Germany and France, and on to the varied Italy. There were three hundred thousand of them in all, moving and extremely brave and warlike men, they met with very little difficulty in their progress through Germany, for they were all tribes of barbarians, and the moment they gave the Romans a great deal of trouble, and it was not until the latter, had suffered many defeats that the barbarians received any check.

At last, however, one of the most celebrated leaders that Germany has ever produced arose, and he gave them a terrible defeat; three or four hundred thousand men were slain, and they settled among the Alps. Their descendants have always been warlike, and they are the Switzers, or Helvetii, west there, he said he found no difficulty in conversing with them. Many of them, or, rather, Modern Europe had, no doubt, descended as ancestors of these people who fought for Alps, and are quite interesting.

When the Cimbri left Denmark and the surrounding countries, they must have left the most resolute people, they must have left the country almost destitute. There could not have been a great population there; it is not now, but two thousand years ago, it is not probable that it numbered one half of its present; I conclude, therefore, that when the Cimbri emigrated they left their country almost destitute of inhabitants. They left expressly to fight and conquer the South of Europe, and they took their families with them, with the intention of settling there permanently. They had heard that Italy was a much finer country than their own, and they determined to go there, but were met by the Romans, and they were slain in the battle of the Alps, and the Scandinavian countries in Roman history. After the emigration of the Cimbri, we hear of no considerable tribe who was the very last Asiatic Prince, who, with his followers, reached the Scandinavian countries. They settled principally on the Danish Isles in the Baltic Sea, and on the coast of Sweden. Odin himself, after a long reign, died near Upsal, in the latter country, and his remains are deposited in a large mound there. Sweden and Denmark—each of these countries governed by one of his sons—for a number of hundred years. Another branch of his family engaged with their followers in the conquest of Norway, for a very long time, and when the Saxons came over and conquered England, in the fifth century, they were led by two more brothers, Hengist and Horsa, who claimed to be lineal descendants from Odin. Now, I think we could trace that pure line of the Scandinavian countries, in general terms, to the time of Christ; but, as introduced the religion and laws which he brought with him from Asia, and his system of religion was a very curious one, indeed. He was a very learned man, and a great legislator, and his country Mansions, man's country, or earth, and from these facts, the whole Scandinavian mythology originated.

About the 4th century, as I have said, you again hear of these people. When the Roman Empire went to pieces, the Saxons, as we know, conquered England, and the other kings of Ostrogothe invaded Italy, and the Vandals took possession of the South of Spain and Africa, and the last death, came from the Isle of Rugen, in the Baltic Sea, which still bear the names of Gothland and Ostrogothland, and from the ancient Swedish and Danish

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THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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At a recent exhibition, at Mr. Paine's residence, only one small burner brilliantly lighted the room. The Post says:

The light was exceedingly strong and white, and as pure light as the most delicate coloured lens and green in some colored prints could be instantly obtained at a distance of several feet from the burner, (a common gas-burner) which was supplied with gas from a pipe whose bore was smaller but one eighth of an inch.

At the conclusion of the experiments with the light, the mode of using the gas for heating was shown. A common Argand burner was attached to a tube, two circular plates of copper, a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes the room was genial, warm and dry, and throughout the apartment. That the ventilation was perfect the light and heat burned brilliantly and from the same source below, and their expression of satisfaction was unanimous. Mr. Paine says they abstract when they were let down into the cellar the moisture the ascending gases had evolved by which the gas was made. The test contained 1 foot in width by 2 inches square, and 8 feet in depth. We cannot give the details of the interesting experiments, but will simply say that as to the same indicator, it evolves nitrogen electricity, and carbonic acid gas, and that from the above apparatus but three tea full copper wires into the decomposing cell, and that in less than an hour and a half, and at equal intervals of time, and partly filled with water in this jar, by the action of the electrical current, oxygen and hydrogen gas alone was formed from the water, whereof, passed into the gasometer, and thence to burners, about the size of a barrel each. The pole, at which oxygen is liberated, when the gas is set on fire, passed in a the ground, as that hydrogen gas was evolved by the action of positive power (a current

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I wish to say to the audience a few words concerning the character of the Empire of Russia, before I go on with the Scandinavian countries. I wish to impress upon your minds that I have a very deep sense of the progress of civilization in Russia; but it takes a long time for civilization to advance very sensibly in any country. It must be remembered that one hundred and fifty years ago, Russia was almost entirely an Asiatic country, and under the circumstances, I think there has been a very great progress made. The nobility and inhabitants of large cities, are much more civilized, and the latter class is gaining every day more knowledge of their social and political rights. It is in the large cities of a country that this kind of knowledge must always begin, from the necessity of the case; for in such large collections of people only, can general intelligence be extensively circulated. As to the masses of the people in Russia, however, they are not yet 50 far any thing like political freedom, although I have no doubt that they will become so, in process of time. The Emperor is doing a great deal among them to improve their condition; of the forty-eight millions of souls contained in the Empire, ten millions belong to the Emperor, so that they are bought by the Crown, or Government, as we would say. They never speak of the Government, to Russia, or of the Crown, they say instead, "the Emperor." Louis XIV. of France, in his time said, "*L'etat ce moi.*"—"I am the State." If Louis, with his extent of power, was authorized to say it, Nicholas of Russia might or ought himself with more reason than truth and justice. The serfs which are called him, are not to be regarded exactly in the light of personal property, for they are secure of a comfortable revenue, but still he may do with them pretty much as he pleases. These Crown peasants are highly valuable, too, as contributors in the public treasury; they generally pay their yearly tribute in money, sometimes as much as three or four dollars of our money, per head, on every one of them, beyond the years of age in that paid for. The former, however, frequently pay in the produce of their farms, sometimes one-third or one-half of what they raise; nevertheless, the Emperor can easily pay in money if he have said that the Emperor is doing much to promote education among them, and they are advancing very fast. He has for the purpose a Minister of Public Instruction, who is one of the very best men in the Cabinet, and to entire him the business of his office heart and hand; and although as yet he cannot have a very large number of children in the public schools, he has much encouragement to persevere, and the numbers are increasing in number every day. The time will come when those serfs will be the owners of the land which they now cultivate—at least in the great numbers of them; the time will come, too, when they will be properly fitted for the exercise of the duties and privileges of freemen, and it is then that they will secure their freedom. This time is not yet very far off, and I dare say that before another century has passed Russia will be able to assume constitutional liberty.

In Russia, in Asia, or Siberia, the inhabitants are not at all civilized, and taking the whole Empire as it is, I doubt whether any other form of government than the present despotic one is exactly a applicable to them. But it will not be in fifty or a hundred years hence, when they have secured to themselves some of the appliances of civilized life. They are already beginning to make railroads, and with their love, curiosity and great abundance of iron and labor—if they choose to employ the army upon them—they can soon be run all over the country. And I have no doubt at all that they will do this, and when it is done, we will find its good effects upon the masses. The great progress of commerce and manufacture is doing much to encourage the Government in its measures for the improvement of the people.

I see clearly that Russia will continue to advance, although it will take a long time to bring up the masses from their degraded and ignorant state. I am somewhat surprised that the Government does not exert itself more effectually to put down intemperance among the people. Intemperance prevails to a great extent. The Emperor himself is well disposed towards its suppression, but his measures are not met. Some time ago, Nicholas ordered his Minister of Finance to propose to the Legislature throughout the Empire, and that officer—one of the best and most efficient in the Cabinet—gave up his portfolio in consequence of the order. He said that he would not undertake to raise the revenue of 60 millions from the distilleries, which, in Russia, are monopolized by the Government;—and Nicholas was obliged to withdraw his order, and compelled the Minister to accept his post again. These distilleries are very numerous. Even on the 1st day of January last, the

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> The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored prints could be instantly distinguished at a distance of several feet from the burner, (a common gas-burner) which was supplied with gas from a pipe whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch.
>
> At the same time that the light was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas for heating was also shown. A small jet of *pure hydrogen*, between two circular plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and genial heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they abated when they were led down into the cellar to examine the exceedingly small machine by which the gas was made. The box containing it was about 18 inches square, and 9 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state that, as its name indicates, it evolves magneto electricity, by purely mechanical action. From the above-mentioned box there ran flat copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height, and six or eight inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas *alone* was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs, about the size of a barrel each. The pole, at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this occasion, passed in o the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view. It is very cheap, so much so, that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week, has not yet amounted to *one cent*. The hydrogen is used for the general purposes of light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for light-houses.
>
> Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he can regulate the quantity of electricity to be discharged into the composing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with gas. It is set up in the Worcester Exchange, and only occupies a space of three feet square by six in height.
>
> One cubic foot of water will make 2,100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 pounds, falling nine feet in an hour, will make, from this larger machine, 1,000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas works of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.

FUN.

Not many weeks ago, the public mind was startled from its propriety by an announcement in the book criticisms of almost all the papers—the "Post" was offered the bait, but did not bite—that a Boston publisher had purchased of a Mr. "Waldo Howard," (a gentleman entirely "unknown to fame,") for the *reasonable* amount of $1,800, a novel called "*The Mistake of a Life-Time, or, The Robber of the Rhine Valley*," which would shortly be published at the low price of 12½ cents. Since the novel in question has appeared, and proved to be as good as could be expected, the Eastern papers have been having their fun with the work and its author. One of the last and best hits, is the following from the Boston Transcript, which we copy to let our readers into all the fun that is going. The Transcript says:

> We learn that Waldo Howard, Esq., author of "The Robber of the Rhine Valley," has been engaged to proceed at once to Stratford, Conn., with the view of writing a novel to be entitled, "The Mysterious Milkman; or, The Ghost-Kepper's Vengeance." It is not yet ascertained whether he will receive ten or fifteen thousand dollars for this work; it certainly will not be less than ten. Mr. Howard will take the cars for New Haven some day next week. The public who may attend to see him depart, are requested to pass in at the easterly door of the depot building and out at the western. This is to avoid the crush that might otherwise ensue. It is Mr. Howard's wish that there should be no cheering, or applause of any kind on this occasion.

Congressional News

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SENATE.

On the 29th ult., after the transaction of the usual morning business, the bill granting alternate sections of public land to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad, was taken up. A long debate ensued upon the general principle for appropriating lands for works of internal improvement, and without coming to any conclusion upon the bill, the Senate, at quarter past four, adjourned.

On the 30th ult., Mr. Foote presented the credentials of his colleague, Hon. Jefferson Davis, elected a Senator from Mississippi for six years from March, 1852.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill in relation to the United States Mints, the object of which is to facilitate the coining of bullion, which was, by unanimous consent, taken up for consideration.

An amendment, reported from the Committee, making provision for the exchange of coin in any required amount for all bullion which may be passed at the Mints, was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business—the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Bell moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to the Committee to amend it so as to provide for, and construct a road through Tennessee, to connect with the Illinois and Alabama road, and thus complete a connected line of railroad communication from the Gulf to the Lakes, and supported his proposition with some remarks upon the propriety, justice and importance of its adoption. A long debate ensued upon various propositions of amendments, during the progress of which Mr. Dayton suggested an amendment to Mr. Bell's instructions, providing that after all the grants of land proposed by the pending bill and amendments shall have been made, the proceeds of the sale of the residue of the public lands shall be distributed among the States.

The debate was continued until 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

On the 1st inst., the bill to increase the rank and file of the Army, and to encourage enlistments, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the House resolution in relation to the Grinnel Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, was taken up.

Mr. Clay supported the measure in a few brief but forcible remarks.

Mr. King expressed the opinion that it would be better for Congress to take the matter into its own hands, make a liberal appropriation, and join in so interesting and meritorious an enterprise, instead of lending the National aid to a private citizen.

Mr. Miller advocated the resolution.

Mr. Foote charged the Administration with great neglect and inefficiency in not having carried out the liberal measures of search for Sir John Franklin, which his afflicted family were led to suppose would be made in view of the promises and encouragement held out in Clayton's letter to Mrs. Franklin, and commented with much severity, in a tone of irony and ridicule, upon the fact that the government had found itself shrivelled up, impotent, unable to carry out a measure which a private citizen was alleged to be fully competent to execute.

If any thing was to be done in this matter, he wished the Government to undertake it independent of any third party. He did not charge Mr. Grinnell's scheme as a speculation, but it looked very much like it.

Mr. Seward was glad to find an unanimity of sentiment in the Senate with reference to the object of this expedition. He would have preferred that the Government should have taken this matter in hand, but that had not been done, for the reason that the vessels of the navy were not suited to the required service. Without indeed stopping to inquire into the reasons which have caused the failure of the government to send the expedition, he was in favor of the present proposition. Why should it be refused? The only objection was that Mr. Grinnell was too liberal. Delay in the present instance was exceedingly impolitic, and yet the government could not enter into this meritorious enterprise without delay. He hoped then these vessels would be accepted by the Government, and permitted to go out on their errand of mercy at once, and under the National Flag of protection of the Naval Laws.

After further debate, in the course of which Mr. Pearce defended the Administration from Mr. Foote's assault, the resolution passed—Yeas 28, nays 16.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

On the 2nd, on motion of Mr. Felch, the reports of Messrs. William Cary Jones and T. Butler King, on California, were taken up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rusk reported back the bill for the relief of Brown and Tarbox, which was considered and passed.

Mr. Butler reported a bill to provide for the holding of courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of any District Judge. Mr. Butler asked that the bill be considered now, as it was important. Judge Betts, of New York, performed a vast amount of business—sufficient to break down any man's health.

The bill provided that in case any District Judge be sick or unable to attend and hold his Court, the Circuit Judge, or in case no Circuit Judge be in said District, then the President shall detail some other District Judge, to perform the duties of the sick Judge. The bill was amended by striking out "the President," and inserting "the Chief Justice," and was then passed.

Mr. Dawson introduced a resolution, calling for information as to the progress made in running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. Adopted.

The joint resolution for the settlement of accounts with the heirs of Col. Pierce M. Butler, late Indian Agent, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the relief of Gamaliel Taylor was passed.

The Vice President announced that he would be absent from the Senate, for some time, after Monday next.

The act for the relief of Captain George E. McClellan was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a quantity of land for the construction of the great Central Railroad of Illinois.

Mr. Whitcomb said he had serious objections to the bill in its present shape, but he was anxious to vote for it. He was opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government.—Grants of public lands to a State for such purposes would destroy all hopes of grants to actual settlers.

The question being taken on Mr. Dayton's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill the same as the act of 1841, commonly known as the act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, it was lost—yeas 16, nays 26.

The question was then taken on Mr. Bell's instructions, and lost without a count.

Mr. Whitcomb move to amend by reserving from the grant any land reserved by the Government in former grants. Adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved to amend by confining the location to fifteen miles from roads. Adopted.

Mr. Dawson opposed the general principles of such grants, as unjust to other States, and particularly the old thirteen. He considered that Senators were deceiving themselves in supposing that the grant of land fifteen miles from the road enhanced the value of remaining land in that neighborhood.

Mr. Jefferson Davis replied, denying that he was practising any deception. He had proposed the amendment, and the Senator must not say that he was practising deception. He had never practised deception.

Mr. Dawson disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Senator or his motives. He had opposed the principle of the measure.

Messrs. Davis and King then supported the general object of the bill.

Mr. Butler said that he was opposed to everything of the kind. The old States were now in a position similar to that of Levi; they had divided their estate with their children, and were now to be turned out of doors. He was surprised at Mr. King's construction of powers of Congress—thought this matter of construction depended upon patriotism, that is, a love for the soil. This road went through Alabama. (Laughter.)

Mr. Foote called the Senator to order for alluding to the motives of the Senator; said he was actuated by patriotism. (Laughter.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 29th, the Speaker stated the business in order to be the resolution of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, to make the special order of the day for the third Tuesday in June his bill giving bounty lands to soldiers in all wars not already provided for by law. The House suspended the rules, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate, among other things, the causes of the delay in the public printing; whether adequate prices are paid; whether the printing is kept back to extort higher prices; whether there has been any combination to break up the contract system; whether the present contractors and their securities are parties to it; what profits are made, and what alterations are needed to facilitate the work.

The rules were almost unanimously suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill.

Messrs. Moore, Clark and King contended this was a perfectly legitimate subject for the action of the House, and which was sustained by the Constitution. The ostensible object was to obtain information on all the subjects embraced in the bill. It was not sought for mere idle curiosity, as gentlemen had insisted; but, as a people, we should know our true position as one of the nations of the earth, and from the experience of the past, get information which may be a benefit for the future.

Messrs. Kaufman, Woodward and Carter opposed any further inquiries than the mere enumeration of the inhabitants. If we went further we overstepped the boundary which was assigned by the Constitution.

On the 30th, the Speaker announced the following as the Committee to investigate the delays and abuses in the Public Printing:—Messrs. Wentworth, Ashmun, Greene, Matteson, Holliday, Thompson, (Ky.) Orr, Chandler, and Cabell.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Census Bill.

Mr. Sibley gave notice of an amendment providing for taking the census of the Indian tribes.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, informed him that the Indian Bureau had already made provision for that object.

Mr. Sibley was aware of that, but a provision in the Census Bill would be a more effective mode.

Messrs. Millson, Colcock and Gorman opposed the obtaining of any other information than an enumeration of the inhabitants.

Mr. Howe had no conscientious scruples or Constitutional objections to any part of the bill.

Mr. Sweetzer said that in all allusions made to the Mormons, they had been held up as an organized band of robbers, and birds of ill-omen. When they lived in a portion of Ohio, they were simple, inoffensive people, and the opinion was general that they had been treated badly in Illinois. Instances are memorable where they have relieved emigrants on their way to California.—Having occasion to know this, although having no sympathy with them as a sect, he felt bound to make the declaration.

Mr. Vinton gave notice of two amendments which he intended to offer. The first, to continue the bill in force—the second, that from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the number of representatives shall be two hundred, not including representatives from new States heretofore coming into the Union, until apportionment, under census following. If after census shall be taken, Congress fail to apportion representatives, or if any portion of the country refuse to assent to the law, there is an end to the Government.

The agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report was received and referred to the Committee on Patents. House adjourned.

On the 1st, Mr. McLane moved to take up and pass the Senate bill in relation to the coinage of bullion at the Mint. He said there was now great embarrassment and difficulty, and the object of the bill was to prevent bullion for coinage from going to England, which ought to come to the United States.

Objection was made. Mr. Preston King then moved that the House go into Committee on the Census Bill.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and other Southern gentlemen, wished the reading of the report of Hon. Daniel Webster's speech at Boston—they appeared highly delighted with it. Motion to read withdrawn.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, again addressed the Committee on the Census Bill. There was not a single point of information in the bill, beyond the enumeration of the inhabitants, that was authorized by the Constitution, and he would resist it. The bill proposed an inquisitous power, to inquire into men's private pursuits, for the gratification of idle and prurient curiosity. Gentlemen said that they wanted to see how all sections are getting on. The Federal Government was formed for no such purpose. It must be confined to its legitimate sphere. For himself, he shrunk from no responsibility; and he gave a glowing description of the prosperity and resources of Georgia, and would tell gentlemen that they would see no paupers there—they would not see there, as in New York, five hundred thousand men demanding the rights of labor. Population is no criterion of prosperity, but labor and its just reward—no State is more prosperous than sunny Georgia. Let all sections attend to their own business, and to the objects for which the Constitution was formed.

Mr. Sweetzer inquired whether the manufacturing establishments in Georgia were not owned and controlled by New England capitalists.

Mr. Stephens replied. He thought that the cotton factories are owned entirely by Georgia capitalists. In 1832, when he was at college, he did not know of a single one. They had fifteen millions of dollars in railroads. Every dollar was paid. Gentlemen do not see the securities of Georgia hawked about. She built a railroad of one hundred and thirty-six miles over the Allegheny Mountains, (which is a prominent monument of enterprise,) at an expense of eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, said so far as the eulogy on Georgia is concerned, he congratulated that State on her prosperous condition, and hoped she would maintain it—no doubt Georgia is the paradise she is represented to be. We see in that section a speck the size of a man's finger—we have not forgotten the chicken panic which convulsed that State, notwithstanding her prosperity. The old women were frightened when they were told that Mr. Van Buren intended to tax their live stock. As the gentleman from Georgia has notified the House that he will resist—he (Thompson) hoped nobody will be killed. There is nothing unconstitutional in this bill. We have the right to enlighten the public mind by obtaining all the information the bill calls for. In March last, Mr. Palfrey's Bill was passed, authorizing the Census Board to arrange tables for taking the statistics of agriculture, mining, commerce, industry and education. He found Mr. Woodward and Mr. Stephens voting for it—although they had addressed the Committee against obtaining such information on this bill.

Mr. Stephens said he voted for Mr. Palfrey's Bill, but did not know what tables the Board would present to the House. They were to be subjected to subsequent action.

Mr. Thompson replied, that won't do; this bill proposed the same end as Mr. Palfrey's Bill.

Mr. Stephens repeated what he had said.

Mr. Thompson further advocated the bill.

The general debate having terminated, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments made by Mr. Caufman, to strike out the provision for gathering statistics. Rejected, yeas 44, nays 98.

Mr. Fitch moved an amendment to the first section, adding that the question be asked in Pennsylvania how much per cent. protection is required to buy the manufacturing interests to the support of a tariff.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, and several others sprung to their feet for a like purpose.

Mr. Fitch said he could lay his objection in another form, and again moved to strike out certain words. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Thompson) took occasion to stigmatize the people of Indiana, and he wished to reply. The gentleman who reported the bill, in answer to Mr. Gorman, said, if it was baited with land it would catch Hoosiers. Now he (Fitch) proposed to bait the bill to catch Pennsylvanians.

Mr. McClernand insisted that these remarks were out of order.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana—They are as much in order as Mr. Thompson's were.

Mr. Fitch—Precisely. He meant no disrespect to Pennsylvania, but wanted to answer a slander on his own State.

Mr. Carter—Would it be in order to move to refer the controversy between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Fitch to a Select Committee of Thirteen. (Laughter) and cries of "agreed!"

Mr. Fitch—I object. Wait till I get through.

Mr. Strong—I understand the Chair to rule the amendment out of order.

Mr. Hall—I move the gentleman have leave to proceed.

Mr. Fitch—I don't know whether I can, as I am subject to interruptions from all sides—particularly from Pennsylvania. I propose simply to refute a slander against my own State. I am not aware of a solitary item in the history of Indiana to justify the allegation. Cries of "order," "order!"

Mr. McClernand—I move that the gentleman have leave to proceed out of order.

Mr. Root—I object.

Mr. Houston—If the gentleman be allowed to proceed out of order, will he be limited to the five minutes rule?

Mr. Fitch and others—Certainly.

Mr. Fitch—In view of the many objections, I wish to say in conclusion, if land catches Hoosiers, they are never caught with the rotten carcass of a United States Bank. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thompson, Pa., wanted to make some remarks to hit his friend from Indiana—but objection was made.

Other amendments were acted on, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On the 2nd, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that hereafter the meridian at the observatory at Washington, shall be adopted for astronomical and geographical purposes, and that part of the computation of the nautical almanac, exclusively for the use of navigators, shall be adapted to the meridian at Greenwich. He said that many memorials had been sent to Congress against any change of the meridian, and the resolution which he had reported was a compromise.

Mr. McLane asked whether it would alter the American charts.

Mr. Stanton said—not the least, as they are all adapted to the American meridian and the English meridian.

Mr. McLane remarked that no doubt the resolution contemplated an entire revolution. As many objections had been made by those engaged in the shipping interests, he thought that ample time should be given for examination.

Mr. Chandler said that it was desirable that a change should be made, but not so extensively as was first proposed.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., remarked that if change of meridian should be made now, it would be for all time, and therefore they should not act hastily.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stanton also reported a bill authorizing the President to incorporate the officers of the late Texas navy into the navy of the United States.

Mr. White, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of marines who have been detained on foreign stations after the expiration of their terms of enlistment.

Both of the above resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Buel, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River for commercial purposes, demands the earnest attention of the American Government, and that it is highly desirable that it be secured to American commerce at an early day.

Mr. Buel said, as it was desirable the subject should receive an early consideration, he moved that the resolution be made the special order of the day for the fourth Tuesday in June.

This was objected to, and he moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLane said that the reciprocity bill had been referred to the Committee on Commerce to assimilate it with the bill.

In obedience to instruction the Committee proceeded to ascertain from the State Department, what steps have been taken with regard to the subject.

The correspondence between the Committee and the State Department, led to a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, and that correspondence will be reported to the House.

The British Minister is willing to give the right to our citizens to navigate the St. Lawrence, and the use of the Canadian canals, if the reciprocity bill, passed by the Canada Legislature shall become a law.

Mr. Harralson, said that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on the state of the Union, so that it might be considered at the same time with the bill on the same subject from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Winthrop said there had grown up in the House anomalous proceedings. He meant the referring of one subject to four or five committees sometimes. The subject now before them was referred to two committees, those on Commerce and Foreign Affairs. The Committee on Commerce had seen the correspondence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not, and, therefore, acted in the dark. As a member of the latter he had, however, consented that the resolution should be reported, as it was in the highest degree important that the navigation of the Saint Lawrence should be secured to our commerce. He was entirely opposed to making the resolutions a special order, as the California, and kindred questions, may occupy the time designated, and there is no telling when Congress will adjourn. Let the bill, upon the subject go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where they can be considered at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Preston King inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, whether he intended soon to report all the facts in the case?

Mr. McLane replied that he had been instructed by the committee to report the reciprocity bill, precisely, of the Canada Legislature, and at the same time all correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, in which the latter says he is authorized to concede the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and canal, if that bill becomes a law.

Mr. King said he had made the inquiry that the answer might go to the country with the debate.

Mr. Wentworth remarked that the people whom he represented were deeply interested in the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that the quickest and surest way to get this, is to pass the bill as it came from the Canadian Legislature.

Mr. King moved the previous question.

Mr. Buel repeated the substance of the resolution reported by him, and said the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is one question—reciprocity another. He was not willing to take the mere word of the British Minister that he will give us the free navigation of the St. Lawrence when we have passed the reciprocity bill, for after it is passed it will be beyond our control.

Without disposing of the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Census Bill.

The amendments were voted on and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 3rd, a motion to adjourn until Monday was made, but defeated by yeas and nays.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill.

After consuming two hours on amendments, Mr. Wilmot asked that the committee take up the California Message, to enable him to make some remarks.

The Census Bill, by unanimous consent, was laid aside.

The members drew around the gentleman, and the confusion which prevailed subsided into respectful attention.

Mr. Wilmot said that the debate on the subject of the admission of California, and the questions connected with it, had, in his judgment, produced a wonderful result. The settled and fixed purpose of Southern men had been disclosed. There was now no room for doubt as to the termination of the conflict. It was to extend slavery over the territories. If there was any room for doubt heretofore, there was doubt no longer.

There was no question more fraught with consequences than the ultimate decision of that now in hand, and which is to determine the character and position of the Southern portion of the country, and it will settle another question, namely, whether the Government is to be administered in the spirit which gave it birth, or whether an aristocracy, based on slave property and slave representation, shall control it.

In this aspect it has been viewed by the South, and, on the part of Southern men, bordering almost on madness. They are bound by no secret ties to the Union—but are banded together as one man, for the accomplishment of their object, and that is—the perpetuity of slavery. There is no disguise. The existence of the Union and the stability of the Government is threatened by the South. In his judgment, their spirit of threatening and defiance must be resisted, or the North are the greatest of slaves. What, he asked, shall the line of our duty be prescribed under the pressure of treasonable threats?

Shall we be told what we shall or shall not do at the peril of the existence of the Government? If we submit to this any longer, our freedom here, and the fundamental principles of the Constitution, are undermined. The rights of the majority must be respected, or we are the vilest of slaves.

These gentlemen not only assume to interpret the Constitution for us, but to dictate our line of duty. Congress may admit new States in the clear and unequivocal language of the Constitution, and yet we are told if we presume to exercise this clear and admitted power, without making certain concessions to slavery, measures of a revolutionary character will be resorted to, and the ordinary supplies of Government withheld, and the yeas and nays called in defiance of parliamentary law and usage, until the end of the present session of Congress.

Is this the position in which freemen must be placed [illegible] slaves be taught their duties and obligations? Shall the acknowledged power of this Government be exercised, or shall a band of conspirators set it at defiance? On the question of California this defiance is hurled in our teeth.—He had made up his mind not to obey. It sounds like the crack of the whip. He who submits is better fitted for the plantation than for service in this Hall.

A voice—That's true—

What! is not this aristocracy of slave holders, not content with their share of power under the Constitution, without claiming absolute control of the Government? What is more arbitrary and improper, than to make the existence of this Government depend on the acquiescence in the behests of a minority?

The South says there is no power to pass the Proviso. The North thinks there is. The latter find their opinions fortified. We believe, under God, it is our duty to pass the prohibition against slavery, and yet we are told if we dare to do it the Government must be overthrown. If the power to rule should be given to the minority, this would be a despotism.

The great statesman of South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) scorned all indirection. He marched up to the object; and proposed an amendment to the Constitution, to place the Government in the hands of a minority. The object could be seen and understood. Demands are now made upon us more objectionable.

If great fundamental principles are to be subverted, let it be put down in writing; let our masters print it in the Constitution. Is this the tenure by which we hold our liberties, and is the Government to be preserved by submitting to certain interpretations of gentlemen who strive to force them on us?

I want to see whether the freemen of the North will dare stand up to a conscientious discharge of their duty, and whether this position of the South is to drive men from a position deliberately assumed. Whatever may be the fact now, the time was when the North were united on this question.

When we assembled in December last, I believe there were not five individuals who were in favor of mixing up California with other questions. There was then but one sentiment at the North. Its admission was demanded by an unanimous vote.

Here the North were to take a firm stand, and were not to be driven from it by threats, nor seduced by promises. How stands the matter today? God only knows. But if the declaration of the South can be relied on, the friends of California are in a minority. She is to be compromised, and the terms of her admission is the extension of slavery over the territories. I trust in God this will not be done.

If the North prove recreant on this question, where, let me ask, do they propose to make a manful resistance against the threats or the exorbitant demands of the same power. The outposts of the North are all abandoned, and we are called upon to make unconditional surrender. They are driven off by threats and political preferment. The ranks are divided—the forces broken—until there is danger of a general rout.

The allies of slavery at the North all at once discovered that the agitation of the slavery question was premature, and abandoned their attachment to freedom and the proviso. He referred to the change of position on the part of gentlemen; among them Mr. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, who is not now in Congress, who was now travelling as a missionary in the cause of the South. He said that the dodge is not original with Mr. Webster, and did not think it fair in Massachusetts to run away with all the new inventions.

Mr. McClernand asked whether Mr. Broadhead ever voted for the proviso.

Mr. Wilmot—He did not.

Mr. McClernand—But he often voted against it.

Mr. Wilmot—When the proviso was offered, Mr. Broadhead went home—Pennsylvania was then united. All the Pennsylvania delegation voted for it, except Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Ingersoll, who were not here. He referred to the proviso offered to the two million bill in 1846.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia—Did not Mr. Broadhead vote for the Missouri Compromise as applicable to the Territories?

A voice—Mr. Dallas assumed that ground.

Mr. Wilmot—If so, it has escaped my recollection. We hear much said about aggressions of the North. I charge that the South seduce our men beyond their strength. They lead them to a high mountain and show them the principalities and powers of the world, and they fall down and worship. This is aggression of the deepest dye.

He then insisted that slavery was aristocratic, and that the press was under the tyranny of the slaveholders. Notwithstanding the present state of things, the men are now born who are to wrest the government from the control of the South, and fulfil the high destiny of democracy.

I have not referred to votes, I predicted my remarks on speeches made in this hall. The progress in this defection was gradual. The South told their allies they must wear the cloak no longer—the Presidential election came on;—the South, with characteristic arrogance, said they would support no man who gave the least countenance to the proviso. Every other party consideration sunk into insignificance. They made the candidate of the North-West speak, and put words in his mouth in the shape of the Nicholson letter. This was the first time that any man assumed the ground that the proviso was unconstitutional.

He was a friend of party organization, and would as firmly resist slavery as he had heretofore resisted monopolies. He would follow no organization based on slavery extension. He insisted that the soil of the territories, if we are to believe the accounts of it, can support slavery, and Southern men had declared that they would take their slaves thither.

Some further remarks were made by Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Winthrop obtained the floor.

The Chairman said that the Census Bill had been laid aside by unanimous consent, and it was now before the Committee. The gentleman, however, would be entitled to the floor when the President's Message should again be taken up.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MANUMITTED SLAVES.—Mr. Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford County, Virginia, who died recently, has, by his will, emancipated his slaves, numbering about thirty, on condition that the American Colonization Society shall send them to Africa. This the Society cannot, at present, do. It has already sent 393 emigrants this year, and is $26,000 in debt. To meet the emergency, the Secretary makes a public call for aid, and states that if $1,800 is contributed, the slaves shall be sent to their destination; where, on their arrival, they will be liberally provided for, under the provisions of the will.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—No less than fifteen iron furnaces in Maryland have suspended operations. The Catoctin furnace, in Frederick county, is still at work.

The York (Pa.) Gazette states that there is not now a single furnace in operation in York county. Those at Codorus, Margaretta, Woodstock, York and Manor, are all blown out, and there is no talk of putting them in blast again. The Lewistown (Pa.) Gazette, also, says that the furnaces in Mifflin county are lying idle.

CHOLERA.—The Indiana State Sentinel states as a fact, that the cholera this season has attacked the cabin passengers on the rivers, and that almost without exception the deck passengers have been exempt. If there is any rule well established in regard to this mysterious disease, it is the fact of its re-visiting the scenes of its former ravages and selecting its victims from among the better classes.

☞ THE PRICE OF HAY AGAIN.—Some persons were incredulous at the statement that hay is selling here at $30 per ton. The keeper of a livery stable gave us the information, having paid that price, hoping it would induce the farmers to bring more to market. A man on the hay stand yesterday charged $25! He didn't get it. —*Oswego New York Times, April 25.*

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 148—adults 70, and children 78.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 29th April to the 4th May.

April 29, received from			
I Doldebower	$2 00	W. H. Scott	5 00
E. J. Wharton	1 00	J. Ewing	1 00
[illegible] Calderwood	1 00	S. L. Kennett	11 00
Holt & Dubree	2 00	P. M. Ounce, Ills.	1 25
[illegible] Nash	20 00	J. G. Emery	5 00
F. P. Fletcher	28 75	Mrs S. J. Baker	1 70
B. Wilson	5 00	J. M. New	5 00
L. L. Vose	4 00	G. Fike	5 00
[illegible] Frye	20 00	G. W. Clutter	16 00
H. E. Warford	5 00	J. Medley	1 00
[illegible] Keenan	2 00	Col. J. W. Frazier	2 00
W. Riddlebaugh	5 00	B. Young	5 00
R. A. Bohanon	14 00	E. F. Warren	5 00
J. W. Howell	21 00	P. W. Mull	4 00
W. K. Pray	10 00	A. Choate	10 00
B. S. Atwell	1 00		
April 30			
T. E. Deacon	4 00	A. Lapham	5 00
H. F. Palmer	1 25	S. McKinstry	5 00
Dr. J. H. Thompson	1 25	J. H. Worrall	5 00
J. W. James	75 00	J. Kesey	6 00
W. Kelly	5 00	O. G. Hempstead	2 00
W. P. Anderson	5 00	Maj. J. Caufield	1 00
H. Youngblood	1 00	L. Walton	1 00
J. L. Hughes	1 00	J. Baylor	2 00
May 1			
J. Jacoby	2 25	S. Healey	2 00
F. Van Zandt	4 00	L. J. De Armand	1 00
J. O. Brien	1 00	R. D. Duncan	1 00
T. Branson	1 12	M. S. Wall	1 00
H. S. Edson	2 00	G. R. Barrett	10 00
W. Richards	2 00	D. Rinehart	1 00
R. Hallowell	5 03	H. McClure	8 00
R. Ramsey	2 00	B. Susan	1 00
J. T. Harris	5 00	R. C. Rives	2 00
Miss H. B. Eslar	2 00	A. Heydrick	2 00
C. Rankin	10 00		
May 2			
D. Clark	2 00	A. McCallum	2 00
B. R. Yarrington	2 00	F. Brown	2 00
R. Morris & Co.	4 00	R. Stileman	2 00
J. J. Anten	20 00	J. Quigg	2 00
E. N. Andrus	1 00	M. Lacey	2 00
D. Brown & Co.	5 00	Mrs Brown	2 00
W. J. Maxwell	7 50	J. Thompson	2 00
Mrs B. D. Whiteford	2 00	E. Merritt	2 00
H. Creppen	10 00	J. Baxter	2 00
W. W. Jacobs	20 00	C. Bentley	2 00
J. H. Curtis	1 00	A. S. Lee	2 00
S. Bassett	5 00	J. S. Lavering	2 00
Mrs. E. Congrove	2 00	W. C. Cardwell	6 00
J. Wright	15 00	E. Vanderslice	2 00
J. H. Malone	22 00	J. Young	2 00
J. D. Hood	10 00	A. Snavely	2 00
J. Bainbridge	10 00	J. Elwood	20 00
G. Codd	1 00	J. S. Graham	1 00
J. W. Maris	2 00		
May 3			
H. E. Salmon	1 00	R. R. Robertson	7 00
J. Anderson	1 00	C. S. Dawson	1 25
E. D. Peck	20 00	H. B. Hubbard	5 00
J. Whalen	2 00	J. Saunders	2 00
M. Bullock	20 00	J. W. Gill	1 00
N. Cram	1 00	J. A. Sheppard	1 00
P. Shore	1 00	E. H. Hammett	4 00
P. Couse	10 12		
May 4			
W. B. Zeiber	3 50	J. Brintnell	2 00
G. F. Storrs	15 00	Mrs. R. Heyman	2 00
G. H. Foote	1 00	F. H. Price	10 00
A. M. Mayo	2 00	G. Nesbitt	2 00
J. J. Williams	2 00	J. G. Fowler	5 00
F. K. Bateman	10 00	D. Sullivan	2 00
H. R. Freneman	12 00	Miss M. F. Patton	2 00
J. Strong	2 00	D. B. Wood	2 00
Mrs C. A. Benedict	2 00	J. Jones	10 05

General News.

PROPOSED SLAVE COLONY IN CALIFORNIA.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Bank Note List.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Only two of the promised Novelets for 1850 having yet been published, the Proprietors of the POST would call attention to the following, which are yet to come:—

THE BAYMOUNTS: A NOVELET, by MISS LESLIE; author of "Mrs. Washington Potts," &c., &c.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE: A NOVELET, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," &c.

THE BELLE AND THE BLUE: A NOVELET, by CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "The Mob Cap," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," &c.

When the above list has been gone through with, OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE WILL FOLLOW, the Proprietors of the POST being determined not to be surpassed in this department by any cotemporary.

We have also made arrangements with GRACE GREENWOOD, for a NEW SERIES of her spirited and interesting LETTERS, during the coming year.

But the columns of the POST are not for fiction (however instructive and impressive) alone. We shall continue to devote a large portion of the paper to more

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL READING,

such as is calculated to improve and inform the intellect, and to ennoble and purify the heart. Whatever is best in the pages of the foreign and domestic magazines and reviews, shall be laid under contribution to inform and enlighten our readers.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

shall also be, as heretofore, carefully sifted, and what is important treasured in our columns.

Matters of interest to business men—

A BANK NOTE LIST, A STOCK LIST, THE MARKETS, &C.,

shall be weekly laid before them.

For the *FARMER*, a dozen agricultural periodicals are carefully searched, and the best matter selected for

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

One or more *PORTRAITS* of remarkable persons, or *PICTURES OF REMARKABLE PLACES* are also weekly given.

In short, whatever is calculated to refine, instruct, amuse, or gratify, shall find its appropriate place in the POST; and let the reader mark one thing, whatever others may *promise*, we will not be behind in the *performance*. A paper that has stood for twenty-eight years, steadily progressing all that time, and which has now perhaps the *largest* list of subscribers of any weekly paper in the United States, is not to be left behind in the race by *any* rival. The *increase* alone of our subscription list last year, is equal to the *whole circulation* of many of our imitators.

TERMS.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.

4 COPIES,		$5.00	PER ANNUM.
8 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$10.00	"
13 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$15.00	"
20 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$20.00	"

Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at one and the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

ONE COPY of the Saturday Evening Post, and ONE of either Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, or Sartain's Magazine, for FOUR DOLLARS.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON, NO. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, *post-paid*.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Selected Poetry.

OUR CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

"*The Beautiful cometh, and returns not.*"

They are strident, fleshy strokes:
Form and feature grown each breath,
And the shadows round them thicken,
Of the darkness that is Death.
We see with them nothing o'er them,
And the veil is never rent;
Would that I had passed before them,
To the darkness that is Death!

They are sleeping, calmly sleeping,
In the grave-yard, still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
Make a melancholy moan.
Thickly round us, fleshy clay in,
In the pall of sorrow drest,
And our heart-beats make the chorus
Of the melancholy moan.

They are waxing, brightly waking,
From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, encircled in Light, forsaking
Its impenetrable gloom.
They are rising, they have risen,
And their spirit-forms illume,
In the darkness of Death's prison,
The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing,
Through the regions of our love;
And their spirit-forms are glassing
In the beautiful above:
There we see them—there we hear them—
Through our dreams they come to cheer them—
And we long to be among them.
In the beautiful above.

They are gone, gently gone to sunset,
Where the river of Life is flowing
In the far-off Silent Land.
We shall receive them—we shall miss them
From our bowers little band!
Yet we cannot shield still nearer them
In the far-off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,
For beyond the vale of Night,
Where the angel-harps are ringing,
And the Day is ever bright,
We can love them—we can greet them
From the land of distant light.
Till God takes us hence to meet them
Where the Day is ever bright.

National Era.

A Singular Story.

SINGULAR INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF MADAME M'CLARION.

The occurrence related in the letter which we are about to quote, is a remarkable instance of those alleged supernatural visitations which it has been found so difficult to explain and account for. It does not appear to have been known in Scott, however, or any other English writer who has collected and endeavored to expound these ghostly phenomena.

Clarens was the greatest tragedian that ever appeared on the French stage; holding on it a supremacy similar to that of Siddons on our own. She was a woman of powerful intellect, and had the merit of effecting a complete revolution in the French school of tragic acting; substituting for an easy, varied, and natural delivery for the stilted and monotonous declamation in vogue until then prevailed, and being the first to consult classic taste and propriety of costume. Her mind was cultivated by habits of intimacy with the most distinguished men of her day: and she was one of the most brilliant ornaments of those literary circles which the contemporary memoir-writers describe as existing in the latter half of the age of corruption, unparalleled in modern times. Mademoiselle Clarion was not proof against the temptations to which her position exposed her. But a lofty pride, and great religious principles, which she retained amidst a generation of infidels and scoffers, saved her from open degradation, and enabled her to spend an honorable old age, beyond the usual period of human life, in respectability and honor.

She died in 1803, at the age of eighty. She was nearly seventy when the following letter was written. It was addressed to M. Henri Meister, a man of some eminence among the literati of that period: the associate of Grimm, D'Holbach, *fils*, and Madame Necker, &c., and the collaborateur of Grimm in his famous "Correspondance." This gentleman was Madame Clarion's literary executor: and the letter was trusted with her Memoirs, written by herself, and published after her death.

With this preface we give Mademoiselle Clarion's narrative, written in her old age, of an occurrence which had taken place half a century before.

"In 1743, my youth, and my success on the stage, had drawn round me a good many admirers. M. de S——, who was a gentleman of Brittany, about thirty years old, handsome, and possessed of considerable talents, was one of those who were most strongly attached to me. His conversation and manners were those of a man of education and good society, and the reserve and timidity which distinguished his attentions made a favorable impression on me.

After a green-room acquaintance of some time, I permitted him to visit me at my house, as a better knowledge of his character and character was not to his advantage. Instead of being only a lounger, he was squandering his fortune at Paris under an assumed title. His temper was severe and gloomy; he knew enough of the world, he said, not to despise and avoid them. He wished to see no one but me, and desired from me, in return, a similar sacrifice of the world. I saw from this request its insanity, for no one's sake as well as mine, of destroying his hopes by reducing our intercourse to terms of too close society. My behavior to him was that of a cool distance, during which I showed him every mark of friendly interest, but firmly refused to forward from the course I had adopted. My steadiness only deepened his misery, and unhappily at this time a treacherous relative, to whom he had intrusted the management of his affairs, took advantage of his absence to defraud him of his estate, and leaving him so destitute that he was obliged to borrow the little money he had for his subsistence, and the attendance which his condition required. He was then, lost, my way from the importance of never revealing the secret. I respect his memory, and I would not expose him to the insulting pity of the world. Frederic then, the religious silence, which, after many years, I have break for the first time.

"At length he recovered his property, his sister his health: and thinking I was doing him a service by keeping him at a distance from me, I constantly refused to receive either his letters or his visits.

"Two years and a half elapsed between the period and that of my death. He used to tell me to see him more more in his last moments; but I thought it necessary not to comply with his wish. He died, leaving with him only his domestics, and an old lady, his aunt, of consequence for a long time in the highest circles at the Escurial, near the Chamaux d'Autin. I resided in the Rue de Sourg, near the Abbaye St. Germain. My mother lived with me, and that night we had a little party in supper. We were very gay, and I was singing a lively air, when the clock struck eleven, and the second was ordered by a long and piercing cry of consternation. The company looked aghast: I hastened, and remained for a moment at the door totally inaudible. We then began to reason about the nature of unfounded fears, and I was just going to set a watch in the street in case it were in reality.

"I was repeated very often. All our servants, my friends, my neighbors, even the police, heard the same cry, except at the same hour, always proceeding from under my windows, and appearing to come from the empty cellar. I could not doubt that it was meant entirely for me. I vainly supposed alienated the regular call or, nothing was heard; and several times, when I came home, and was asking my mother and servants if they had heard anything, they uniformly burst forth, as if in the midst of us. One night, the twentieth of the month, my lover had supped, desired to see me safe home. When he was bidding me 'good night' at my door, the cry broke out seemingly from something between him and me. He, like all Paris, was aware of the story: but he was no hanger, and his servants filled him into his carriage more dead than alive.

"Another time, I asked my romance family to accompany me to the Rue St. Honore, to choose some stuffs, and then to pay a visit to Mademoiselle de St. Fonvens, who lived near the Porte Saint-Denis. The ghost story (for it was called) was the subject of not whole conversation. This intelligent young man was struck by my adventure, though he did not believe there was anything supernatural in it. He pressed me to make the phantom, promising to believe if it answered my call. With weak audacity I complied, and suddenly the cry was heard three times with fearful loudness and rapidity. When we arrived at our friend's door both of us were found sensitive in the carriage.

"After this scene I removed for some months without hearing anything. I thought it was all over; but I was mistaken.

"All the public performances had been transferred to Versailles on account of the marriage of the Dauphin. We were to pass three days there, but sufficient lodgings were not provided for us. Madame Gourfeul had pit apartment; and I offered to share with her the room with two beds which had been assigned to me in the avenue at St. Cloud. I gave her one of the beds and took the other. While my maid was undressing to lie down beside me, I said to her, 'We are at the world's end here, and it is dreadful weather; the cry would be somewhat puzzled to get at us.' In a moment it rung through the room. Madame Gourfeul ran in terror from the bed, and sat down in the house, in which nobody closed an eye for the rest of the night. This, however, was the last time the cry was heard.

"Seven or eight days afterwards, while I was chatting with my usual evening circle, the sound of the clock striking eleven was followed by the report of a gun in the next room of the one. We all heard the noise, we all ran to the window-pane, without any one being able to discover from whence it proceeded. This fact ought to be recorded in registers of the police.

"Nothing was heard for some days; but, having been invited by Mademoiselle Dumesnil* to join a little evening party at her house in the *Barriere blanche*, I got into a hackney-coach at eleven o'clock with my servant. It was clear moonlight as we passed along the Boulevards, which were then beginning to be studded with houses. While we were speaking of the fine, brisk night, my maid said, 'Was it not in this neighborhood that the cry used to be heard?' 'From what I have heard,' I answered, 'I think it should be there'—pointing with my finger to a house before us. From that house came the same grumbler that I had heard before. It seemed to proceed from the cellar, and the coachman put off at full speed, thinking we were attacked by robbers. My maid was perfectly overcome with terror. In all it's state of the utmost terror; a belief that our get off as long time."

[Mademoiselle Clarion gives some further details similar to the above, and adds that the incidents related in them were true to a belief. After this, intending to change her residence, she put up for sale the house she was leaving; and many people made the pretext of looking at the apartments to excuse my gratifying themselves in seeing, in her every-day guise, the great tragedian of the Theatre Francais.]

"One day I was told that all had ceased to see my rooms. Having always had a great dislike to the cry, I left the house, to which I never returned. An unaccountable emotion seized me on seeing the house empty, and the consistent that was moved in a similar manner. I begged her to sit down, and we were both silent for some time. At length I spoke, and, after some preparation, I told her that I was certain that the cry was connected with the fate of some person, and that I was sure that the young man's death, or whatever else was the inexplicable cause of the disturbance, was connected with the fate of some person, and that I was sure that the cry was connected with the fate of some person, and that I was sure that the cry was connected with the fate of some person, and that I was sure that the cry